

REMARKS

Pursuant to the present amendment, claims 11 and 12 have been amended for matters of form. Thus, claims 1-4, 6-19, 21-24 are pending in the instant application. No new subject matter has been introduced by way of these amendments. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejections of claims 1-4, 6-19, 21-24 in view of the reasons set forth herein.

In the Office Action, claims 2, 13 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. In rejecting claim 2, the Examiner alleges that the term "bridging" is not supported by the Applicants' Specification. More specifically, the Examiner interprets the claim feature "bridging the initiation signal from the calling-from-party with the established voice link to the calling-to-party" as "bridging a voice link between a caller and a communication system and a voice link between the communications systems and a called party." See Office Action, page 4.

The Examiner asserts that the term "bridging" is known in the art to connect two or more signal paths (or network segments) together so that signals (including packets) can be transmitted between these paths. Applicants respectfully submit that in the Office Action dated May 16, 2006, the Examiner erred in interpreting Applicant's claim 2. As stated in the Specification of the present application, in one example of a call flow, the service control point-service node 330 may bridge the two voice call legs together. Consequently, the calling-from-party 340 and calling-to-party 370 may complete a voice conversation. See Applicant's Specification on page 12, lines 22-25. Thus, bridging the service control point/service node 330 may initiate a voice call to calling-to-party 370. Accordingly, the Examiner erred in asserting that "bridging the initiation signal with the established voice link" is distinct from, for example, bridging of the two voice call legs, as described in the Applicant's Specification on page 12, lines 22-25. Although

there are other instances of adequate disclosure in the Specification to support the subject matter recited in claim 2, in the interest of being concise, Applicants have provided the limited examples herein. It should be noted that there are various other portions of the specification that adequately support all the limitations of claim 2.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections of claims 2, 13 and 18 under §112 and respectfully assert that claims 2, 13 and 18 are allowable.

In the Office Action mailed May 16, 2006, claims 1-7, 9-13, 15-22 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,658,100 to Lund (hereinafter “**Lund**”) and U.S. Patent No. 6,480,484 to Morton (hereinafter “**Morton**”) as well. In addition, dependent claims 8, 14 and 23 were further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Lund**. Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner’s rejections.

An anticipating reference by definition must disclose every limitation of the rejected claim in the same relationship to one another as set forth in the claim. Independent claim 1 calls for, among other things, determining if the calling-to-party is a service subscriber. **Lund**, on the other hand, determines what services to provide the called party using information about the originating caller and the dialed number. See **Lund**, Col. 3, lines 35-39. In other words, **Lund** determines “what services” to provide, but it is distinct from determining “whether to provide certain services” to the called party. In other words, **Lund** fails to determine if the calling-to-party is a service subscriber because the latter involves a subscription check. **Lund** is silent with regard to such a test. Based on the above-indicated legal standard, it is respectfully submitted that **Lund** fails to anticipate claim 1 since **Lund** determines the services associated with the called party instead of its status as a user or subscriber of certain services. Thus, claim 1 and

claims dependent therefrom are in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested of the Examiner.

Lund is directed to automatically retrieving and displaying supplemental information about a called party on the customer premise equipment (CPE) of a calling party. By using a universal resource locator (URL) the customer precise equipment of the calling party retrieves the homepage of the called party from the Internet. See Abstract of **Lund**. In this way, Lund[bold] allows the called party to communicate in a more detailed way with callers based on the supplemental information about the called party. The URL is an example of the supplemental information about the called party. See **Lund**, col. 1, lines 41-56.

Lund fails to teach one or more of the claimed features. For example, **Lund** at least does not teach determining if the calling-to-party is a service subscriber. In contrast, **Lund** determines whether to make available the URL of the called party to the calling party for displaying its webpage. As stated in **Lund**, application software resident in the CPE of the calling party uses is URL to retrieve the homepage of the called party.

While **Lund** teaches providing non-subscription services to the called party, such as retrieving the URL of the called party being stored in the database 44, **Lund** does not teach determining if the calling-to-party is a service subscriber. Accordingly, **Lund** fails to teach one or more of claimed features of claim 1.

For at least the reasons set forth above, independent claim 1 and claims dependent therefrom are not anticipated by **Lund**. Accordingly, claim 1 and its dependent claims are in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested of the Examiner. For at least the aforementioned reasons, independent claims 9, 15, 22, and 24 and their respective claims are not anticipated by **Lund**. Therefore, claims 1-7, 9-13, 15-22 and 24 are allowable.

With respect to the claim 1 rejection, the Examiner asserts that Morton anticipates claim 1. Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection. Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Morton determines the URL for the greeting data associated with the called party (calling-to-party) at the called party terminal 108. Morton is completely silent with respect to subscriber determination. In other words, Morton does not determine if the calling-to-party is a service subscriber. Instead, Morton determines whether the URL for the greeting data is associated with the called party at the terminal 108 and the telephone 103. See Morton, col. 5, lines 26-28.

Additionally, the identifier for the called party derived in step 400 and used in step 401 to determine the URL for the greeting data associated with the called party at terminal 108 in Morton, is not sufficient enabling disclosure to anticipate all the features of claim 1 of the present invention. As described in detail above, simply disclosing that the URL is determined for the greeting data and checking the association with the called party does not disclose or anticipate determining if the calling-to-party (called party) is a service subscriber. Morton merely determines the URL for the greeting data associated with called party. Therefore, Morton does not determine if the calling-to-party is a service subscriber. Therefore, Morton fails to disclose the determining feature in claim 1. Accordingly, the Examiner has misinterpreted the determining of the URL for the greeting data associated with the called party to misapply the subject matter of Morton to argue anticipation of the features of claim 1 of the present invention. However, in light of the arguments provided herein, Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. For at least the reasons aforementioned, the pending claims 1-7, 9-13, 15-22 and 24 are in condition for allowance which is respectfully requested of the Examiner.

In the Office Action, claims 8, 14, and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over **Lund**. However, **Lund** fails to address the above-indicated shortcomings set forth above in the context of §102 rejections of claim 1.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (713) 934-4089 with any questions, comments or suggestions relating to the referenced patent application.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAMS, MORGAN & AMERSON

Date: July 17, 2006

/Sanjeev K. Singh, Ph.D./

Sanjeev K. Singh, Ph.D

Rec No. L0220

10333 Richmond Ave., Suite 1100

Houston, Texas 77042

(713) 934-4089 ph

(713) 934-7011 fx

AGENT FOR APPLICANTS

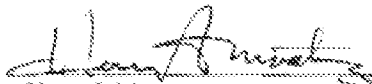
**BEFORE THE OFFICE OF ENROLLMENT AND DISCIPLINE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

LIMITED RECOGNITION UNDER 37 CFR § 11.9(b)

Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singh is hereby given limited recognition under 37 CFR §11.9(b) as an employee of Williams, Morgan & Amerson, P.C., to prepare and prosecute patent applications for clients of Williams, Morgan & Amerson, P.C. in which a member of Williams, Morgan & Amerson, P.C., is the attorney of record. This limited recognition shall expire on the date appearing below, or when whichever of the following events first occurs prior to the date appearing below: (i) Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singh ceases to lawfully reside in the United States, (ii) Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singh's employment with Williams, Morgan & Amerson, P.C. ceases or is terminated, or (iii) Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singh ceases to remain or reside in the United States on an H-1B visa.

This document constitutes proof of such recognition. The original of this document is on file in the Office of Enrollment and Discipline of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Limited Recognition No. L0220
Expires: April 14, 2007



Harry I. Mostz
Director of Enrollment and Discipline